

DR. E. S. GOODHUE ON MOSQUITOES OF KONA

Mosquitoes in Kona can not be scared off by a blare of trumpets or an ebullition of natural gas.

The Civic Club, however well intentioned, can not drive them off, and no organization or campaign such as the typhoid epidemic made necessary, can be of much avail.

Money spent that way will be wasted, as any person of practical judgment familiar with conditions in Kona will readily see. The only thing to be done here is to instruct property and householders, to oil their tanks, remove all empty cans, bottles or other containers of the sort, remove leaves and other debris from their gutters, and keep their premises as free from trash of all sorts as possible. If they do this, and they are the only ones to do it and see that it is kept done, they will suffer less annoyance from mosquitoes.

Suppose a squad of men comes around and does this once—how long will it stay done unless the tenant keeps it up?

Even this will not appreciably lessen the pest in the district, but only on each householder's premises.

Elsewhere mosquitoes breed in rock crevices, in holes and basins in the lava, in collections of leaves, and even, in the dry season, hundreds of seepage spots make larvae possible.

I have seen mosquitoes thick here in the middle of a dry season, both the *Stegomyia scutellaris* and *Culex*.

Mosquitoes in Kona have increased appreciably in the last five years, especially the *scutellaris*, and they were the worst we had ever had during one of the longest dry spells we have had in the last seven years, at least.

When it rains heavily every day,

they diminish, because the downpour takes the larvae away—literally drowns and washes them out of residence limits.

The statement then that mosquitoes here naturally disappear during the dry season is not based upon careful observation.

I camped for three days and nights during the dry season in a very dry location at an elevation of 800 feet (for the purposes of study of temperature, moisture, etc.) and I found an abundance of both varieties of mosquitoes.

This shows how futile it would be to go pounding tin pans and kettles down upon the government road section of Kona.

For years, so far as I could do as agent of the Board of Health, I have quietly told the natives and others what to do to lessen the number of mosquitoes about their places, and many of them think I have done it. And I have thought that a little leaflet, written with a knowledge of the subject, instructing the people what to do, would if generally distributed, do a great deal more effective good than any noisy campaign upon which they would look with some suspicion as to sincerity of motive.

The native has a shrewdness, too, and he understands politics pretty well. He learns to have confidence in some persons and to distrust others, justly, too. "He homallmali" may go for a day, but the man who in business takes their last cent and edges them up on their lands, is soon mistrusted. All this is said to emphasize the value of an educational campaign against mosquitoes rather than an expensive and useless lot of whop-doledos.

Kona, December 8, 1911.

POOR PHONES IN TRANSPAL LAND

The people of Honolulu would appreciate the automatic system in vogue here much more if they had to use the Kamehameha telephone occasionally.

An attempt was made yesterday to use the telephone at Kaneohe. Twenty minutes on this end were used up in an endeavor to connect with the Aubrey Hotel at Haula. It was one of the most nerve-racking ordeals that anyone can go through. After energetic ringing a tired voice that did not seem to have enough vitality to put his face near the receiver, could be heard to mutter something, which had to be taken to mean that it was a response to the frenzied calling.

Unto this person was communicated the important fact that the Aubrey Hotel would like to be spoken with. After a long wait, it seemed proper that another attempt should be made. Whether a week's notice has to be given that communication would be had if possible with a certain place is not known, but it is known that after three individuals had tried to induce the responsible ones, who seemed more irresponsible than anything else, to connect with the Aubrey, the attempt had to be given up.

The experience of yesterday would seem to be nothing out of the ordinary, for those who live around there did not seem at all astonished that so little success was gained and so much patience exhausted in the fruitless attempts to carry out what should be a simple affair.

PUBLIC SERVICE MEN AS GUIDES

The Public Service Association has been asked to aid in entertaining the Cleveland visitors Wednesday by providing them while sight-seeing with information concerning Honolulu.

On the arrival of the Cleveland passengers will be conducted aboard a dozen waiting sight-seeing trolley cars, each under the direction of a member of the Public Service entertainment committee.

For those who will tell through megaphone all about the points of interest passed, well informed kamaainas have been selected. R. H. Trent, president of the Trent Trust Co.; E. A. Berndt, president of the Central Improvement League; Prof. W. A. Bryan, of the College of Hawaii; T. F. Sedgewick, president of the Hands Around-the-Pacific Club; Ed. Dekum, C. H. Dickey and Lyle A. Dickey are among those who will megaphone the story of Honolulu to the visitors.

Mr. Dekum and Mr. Berndt will translate their remarks into German for the benefit of the German tourists who constitute a large portion of the Cleveland excursion.

W. L. Howard, who has recently returned from around-the-world trip, will also be pressed into service, and a text pamphlet of the places of interest, along the car lines and their historic stories is being prepared. On the return trip of the Cleveland from San Francisco the Public Service will arrange to have each man met by those in Honolulu from his native state, and banners bearing the names of different states will be hung on Alakea wharf so that there will be no difficulty in getting together.

MISSIONERS MEET IN TOKIO.

TOKIO, Japan, January 4.—The eleventh annual conference of the federated missions of Japan was held yesterday and today in this city, with forty members, representing twenty-five religious bodies, in attendance.

Among the most significant actions taken were the consummation of the movement leading to the organization of a Christian literature society and the strong expression of practical unity in connection with the delimitation of the fields of activity.

It was noted that the increase in foreign and Japanese workers especially emphasized the great importance of the work of evangelization in the hitherto neglected country districts.

After a man gets in bad he is soon forgotten—and he ought to be glad of it.

A man after her own heart can interest a widow.

BRIEF HISTORY OF WAILUKU CHURCH

The first building of the Wailuku Union Church was erected in the early part of 1867. Christopher H. Lewers, Edward H. Bailey and several others then living in Wailuku were interested in its erection, and assisted in the work. The friend of a somewhat earlier date speaks of the work of the ladies of Wailuku in raising nearly \$400 toward the new building.

Rev. Thomas Gairdner Thurston, second son of Asa and Lucy G. Thurston, of Kailua, Hawaii, was the first pastor of this church. He was ordained in the Kailua church, and ministered to both the English-speaking and Hawaiian congregations, beginning his work in the month of October, 1866.

The Wailuku Union Church was organized, January 15, 1867. Rev. W. P. Alexander was moderator of that council; Rev. S. E. Bishop, D. D., was the scribe. The papers of incorporation were issued the year before, on October 10.

Those who formed themselves into a body desiring recognition and hence charter members of the new church, were, in the order given in the record book: Thomas G. Thurston, H. F. Thurston, Wm. H. Bailey, Ellen R. Everett, Chas. T. Kittredge, M. C. Kittredge, Edward Bailey, H. P. Baldwin, Caroline H. Bailey and Mary A. Alexander.

The first board of trustees of the church was chosen as follows: Christopher H. Lewers, H. Cornwell, S. Peck. The succeeding board consisted of Samuel T. Alexander, Edward H. Bailey and T. W. Everett.

On September 15, 1868, Rev. Mr. Thurston resigned his charge, having decided to leave the country for the mainland. Rev. W. P. Alexander, the honored Wailuku missionary, was the next pastor of the church. Succeeding him were Rev. D. Dole, who had previously ministered on Kauai, Rev. F. H. Robinson, Rev. N. W. Lane, Rev. D. Pissel, Rev. John M. Lewis, Rev. Edward G. Beckwith, D. D. The latter preached while pastor of the Makawao church.

Some of the interesting facts connected with the history of the church are that, on April 4, 1880, Edward H. Bailey united with the church; that from that date to the time of his death, on November 5, 1910, he faithfully served the church in many ways, and for a time was the only living member of the organization; that for a long period C. B. Wells served as trustee, and Judge Wm. A. McKay as treasurer; that on the first Sunday in November, 1905, the house of worship was opened after it had been closed for several years and that at the request of many of the former attendants of the church, Rev. Rowland B. Dodge, the agent for the Hawaiian Board, for Maui county, was engaged to hold service.

On August 20, 1906, those interested in reviving the organization met and

voted to join the church, on September 6. At that time five people united on confession of faith and ten by letter.

In December, 1910, the property of the church was condemned by the county; land and buildings were appropriated for government use.

The work on the new edifice began in February, 1911. The cornerstone was laid with fitting ceremonies on May 7, 1911. The address on that occasion was delivered by Hon. Selden d. Kingsbury.

The new church building is the result of the hard and untiring work of the members of the church and the board of trustees, who have spent much time on the details of the structure and in raising the money.

The floor plan was first worked out by the minister of the church, with a view to increasing the seating capacity by the use of the Sunday school rooms, when necessary. The elevation and general design of the outside of the structure, the Gothic arch, uniform throughout the building, and the truss are the result of the careful work of W. H. Patterson, who, from the very day the board of trustees of the church accepted his liberal offer has put his whole heart into the work of the erection of a suitable building for the worship of the church and congregation of which he has been a member since July 1, 1911.

The firm of Emory & Webb, of Honolulu, very generously reviewed the plans, making slight alterations in the building which have added to its beauty and usefulness; they also furnished the blueprints. Hugh Howell acted as consulting engineer, and has done faithful and efficient service.

The furniture was selected by the minister while in New York last winter. It was purchased through the firm of Alexander & Baldwin. R. E. Smith, the New York buyer, chose the color scheme for the windows, assisting the maker, Chas. E. Hogeman, in the selection of the designs. The gas equipment was also secured through the same firm.

The stone for the church was found on the fields of the Wailuku Sugar Co. and in the lao Valley. The cross was cut by Japanese workmen out of a single stone from the land of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Field in lao. The rebates, shingles and ohia flooring were furnished by the firm of Lewers & Cooke; other materials by the Kahului Railroad Company.

The many gifts to the church from loving friends, the memorials yet to be added, make the building in every sense a true monument to the work of the early missionaries, their sons and daughters, and those who in noble lives have now passed from service here.

The gifts in money from people in Hawaii and away show how deep an interest many have taken in the progress of God's kingdom on Maui.

CARLISLE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT SAYS LIVE INDIAN IS GOOD INDIAN

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The American Indian is finding himself. He is rapidly taking his place with the white man as a good citizen, a true patriot, a self-respecting and self-supporting workman and a Christian. So Superintendent Friedman of the Carlisle Indian School says in his report just made to the commissioner of Indian affairs. The document, which is printed in the Carlisle school, is regarded in departmental circles as one of the nearest places of printing ever gotten out by the government, when the question of reports is considered.

Continuing, Mr. Friedman says that there is a great gap between the aboriginal American of the days of Longfellow and Cooper, with primitiveness and savagery surrounding him. The Indian of today, he declares, has put aside petty warfare and intertribal strife and is forsaking the roaming from place to place, for the farm and the workshop, and building a permanent home, which is each year better furnished and more sanitary.

Mingling on Terms of Amity. "He is now mingling with the neighboring whites on terms of amity," the report continues, "and becomes each year more integrally a part of American citizenry. While at first the benefits of education were rarely recognized by the Indian himself, and were usually underestimated by the whites, it is being generally accepted that by means of thorough education, and because of its influence as a de-

veloping factor, the Indian is being re-deemed from the old ways of indolence and superstition, to a capable, self-sustaining individual, differing little except in physical characteristics from the white man.

"While it was the custom a number of years ago to attribute every crime and every offense against the law and against civilized custom to educated Indians, it is a rare occurrence nowadays to find a graduate of a government school charged with the breaking of his country's laws.

Education of Right Sort. "The nation is rapidly waking to the fact that education of the right sort, which teaches the elements of knowledge, which does not forget the moral nature, and which gives thorough instruction and training in some vocational activity, is responsible to a very large extent for the progress which the Indian has made on all sides. We find the Indian on the reservation is more productive and industrious. Hundreds of Indians have left the reservation and are taking their places in white communities as respected citizens and competent workmen. They are in professions, in the trades, in the busy marts of commercial life, in the government service, and some of the most honored missionaries in the Indian field have Indian blood and were trained and educated in the government schools."

ONE OF THE LATEST FEDERAL METHODS OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Under the head, "Value of Oil Mixed Concrete," the following letter appears in the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The use of oil in the construction of roads is receiving much attention at the hands of the public roads bureau of the Department of Agriculture. The statement is made by Director L. W. Page of the bureau that the use of oil-mixed concrete has been found very successful, and one of the most practical of the recent discoveries in bringing about a resilient, dustless, non-absorbent road material capable of withstanding the severe attacks of automobile traffic.

The good roads officials say that the practical tests of oil-mixed concrete roads are now in progress in Washington, on Staten Island, and on several bridge floors in Ridgewood, N. J. They say that laboratory tests show that in general oil has the following effects on mortars or concrete mixtures: Tensile strength, not decreased; time of setting is lengthened; crushing strength, somewhat decreased; roughness, not decreased; elasticity, not different from ordinary concrete; absorption and porosity, greatly decreased, and bond, slightly decreased.

Giving an account of the method for bringing about the best utilization of oil in concrete, Director Page in his report says:

The best method of preparing oil-mixed concrete is to mix together dry the required quantities of cement and sand until of uniform color, then add water and mix to a mortar of the desired consistency. The required quantity of oil is then added to this mortar and mixed until it entirely disappears. The oil mortar thus formed is then added to the previously moistened coarse aggregate, and the mass is turned until thoroughly mixed. Ten per cent of oil based on the weight of cement in the mixture is all that is required to produce a concrete with very small water absorption and 5 per cent of oil is nearly as efficient. Roughly speaking, a mixture containing 5 per cent of oil will require five quarts (about one-half bucket) for every two bags of cement. In using a machine, experience has shown that oil-mixed concrete may be mixed most expeditiously by placing sand and cement in the mixer and adding enough water to form a thin mortar. Oil is then added alternately with the stone until enough oil has been added to the batch, when the remainder of the stone is added and the mixing continued until completion. The types of oil best suited for oil-mixed concrete work are fluid residual petroleum.

In connection with the use of oil in certain processes of road making, Director Page says:

A public patent, which has aroused much attention throughout the country, has been granted for mixing oil with Portland cement concrete and hydraulic cements giving an alkaline reaction, so that any one may use this process without the payment of royalties.

An account of the chemical tests and experiences of the government through laboratory work, to determine the best road making material and the most effective ways of utilizing such material, is set forth by Director Page as follows:

During the year 324 samples of various materials were received for examination in the chemical laboratories. This is nearly twice the number examined during the fiscal year 1910 and over four times the number examined in 1909. Of these thirty-eight were reduced and residual petroleum, distillates, etc., eighty-eight oil asphalts, blown oils and cut-back oil asphalts, four malthas, thirty-two native asphalts, three emulsifying oils and emulsions, thirty-six crude and refined water-gas tars, forty-seven crude and refined gas-house coal-tars, twenty-eight coke-oven tars, two crude and refined wood tars, three tar and asphalt mixtures, six rock asphalts and bituminous aggregates, twenty-one rocks, cements, brick and gravel and sixteen miscellaneous materials not included under the above headings.

The economic utilization of various coke-oven tars in the preparation of roads binders has also been given consideration, and the results of this investigation will appear shortly in the form of a government publication. Among other problems of a progressive nature covering rather long periods of time are studies of the effects of light and of weathering on various bituminous materials, and the results will be published from time to time as sufficient data are accumulated.

In connection with the standardization of tests an exhaustive research was made toward the adoption of a standard method for the distillation of tars, and this work will continue through the coming year in conjunction with work of a similar nature on other routine tests. Improved apparatus for the extraction of coarse bituminous aggregates has been perfected and used to great advantage, and experiments looking toward the perfection of satisfactory apparatus for testing the binding value of bitumens have also been conducted.

The usual winter course of construction in the chemistry of bituminous road materials and methods of testing them was given to five civil engineering students. The need for this special knowledge on the part of engineers has become so evident that the office has adopted the plan of having all its field force detailed to the laboratory, when convenient, for a thorough course of instruction, and, as a result, four of our superintendents of construction and three highway engineers have taken this course. That the value of such a course is appreciated by those outside of the office is shown by the fact that already two chemists have been detailed by their respective state highway commissions and received instruction in our laboratory methods.

During the year five papers prepared by the laboratory force were published, either as government reports or in the proceedings of technical societies, and one other, prepared in the fiscal year 1910, was not published until some time later. The latter was a paper on the "Determination of Soluble Bitumen," published in the proceedings of the American Society for Testing Materials, and a paper on "The Effect of Traffic Upon Macadam Roads Surfaced with Heavy Oils," published in the proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Of the papers prepared in this laboratory one is a popular article on the manufacture, classification and use of bituminous road materials, two deal with the correlation of laboratory to field results, one is a report of original laboratory research, one is a compilation of definitions and one containing a description of the methods of examination at present in use in our laboratories.

TRIPS TO LOFTY MOUNTAIN TOPS

The Public Service Association, having proved the success of excursions for tourists on Oahu, will now reach out to the other islands and from the office on King street excursions on Hawaii will be arranged. Charles E. Wright of Hilo was one of the callers at the Public Service rooms this morning, and, in connection with the twenty-five dollar cruise rate around the islands, several Hawaii island excursions will soon be offered, and the complete tickets placed on sale at the Public Service rooms. For ten dollars additional to the cruise ticket fare it will be possible to make the trip across Hawaii from Hilo to Honolulu in Kau via Kilauea, with stop-over privilege. The cruise ticket permits the holder to return to Honolulu from Honolulu, thus making a circuit of the big island. Mr. Wright and the Public Service have in view trips to the summit of Mauna Loa this summer, and as soon as the roads are in condition there will be a daily auto service around Hawaii, tickets for which will be on sale at the Public Service rooms.

The most important trip now under way is an excursion, or a series of summer excursions, to the summit of Mauna Kea. The total cost of this trip, in parties of ten, has been fixed at fifty dollars a person. The trip from Hilo will be by auto, and later by saddle horse. The first night will be spent near Shipman's ranch, and by ten the next morning the excursionists will be snowballing each other, even in July, at the summit of Mauna Kea, or gazing out on the ocean in which they may see all of the Hawaiian islands at one time. The return will be made to Kilauea over a splendid trail above the timber line, which is said to be the most inspiring on the big island, so far as scenery is concerned. Arrangements can be made for these excursions at the Public Service rooms.

SOME FRIENDS OF TAFT RALLY TO HIS SUPPORT

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The dictum has gone forth from the white house that friends of President Taft must not attack Theodore Roosevelt in their endeavors to renominate and re-elect the president. Close friends of Mr. Taft are authority for the statement that he feels he has done nothing to warrant an attack on him or his administration from Mr. Roosevelt, a member of his own party, and he is not and never has been a party to any plan to "smoke out" Mr. Roosevelt in a statement that he would not "under any circumstances" be a candidate for the republican nomination for president next year.

So far as Mr. Taft's political fortunes are concerned, he probably had more reason for self-congratulation today than at any other time since he came to the white house. The statement from friends of the president that "nothing but death" will prevent him from being a candidate to succeed himself not only evoked formal expressions from influential members of congress in his favor, but brought a large number of telegrams from all parts of the country congratulating him on his determination to fight.

No Stock in Roosevelt Wave.

Senators Crane of Massachusetts and Nelson of Minnesota, both of whom were charged recently with having written letters offering Mr. Roosevelt support for renomination, called at the white house and talked at length with the president. Senator Nelson expressed the opinion that political veterans would have no trouble in analyzing the meaning of the present Roosevelt wave and indicated that he took no stock in it. Senator Brown of Nebraska was outspoken for the president.

Assure Taft of Votes.

"I told President Taft that he would have the twenty-four votes of Tennessee on the first ballot and every ballot thereafter, if there should be more than one," declared Representative Austin, the leading republican representative of that state, after a short talk with the President.

Senator Heyburn of Idaho predicted Taft's renomination and re-election.

That was the kind of talk that emanated from all the callers, some of whom, however, were not disposed to be quoted at this time. Senators Crane, Nelson, Smoot, Dillingham, Brandegee and Brown of Nebraska told the President he could stand pat with the certain knowledge that the

delegations of their respective states—Massachusetts, Minnesota, Utah, Vermont, Connecticut and Nebraska—would be for him to the end. Vice President Sherman, ex-Speaker Cannon, Representatives McKinley and Madden of Illinois and many other republicans saw the President, most of them giving him words of cheer and encouragement.

Dr. Charles Barker, the president's physical overseer, today said he could guarantee Mr. Taft's physical condition, so far as that entered his future political activities.

Guarantee Fitness of Entry. "I see you put your man in the race yesterday," remarked a friend of Dr. Barker, who knew his ability to judge the fitness of athletes.

"Yes, and I will guarantee he is fit; he will not 'die' before the finish line is reached," replied the doctor, making use of a technical athletic term.

S. S. Gregory of Chicago, president of the American Bar Association, and the members of the executive committee of that body called on President Taft today to pay their respects. The committee is in Washington arranging for the next meeting of the association.

Politicians Shut Up.

Republican politicians at both ends of the Capitol shut up like a trap today over the Roosevelt-Taft situation. Guarded talk in private conversation, nothing to say for publication; this was the policy of most of them today.

It would be quite within the bounds of safety to venture the assertion that the opinion prevails widely among leading republicans of the house and senate that Colonel Roosevelt is playing a waiting game as a receptive candidate for the presidential nomination, provided conditions turn out favorable.

No Longer Scout It.

Men who a month ago scouted the idea of Roosevelt's entry into the field now admit privately that they can place no other construction upon recent happenings than that he is holding himself free and uncommitted, to announce his candidacy later if he feels fit or to keep out of the fight if it promises to be a losing one.

All republicans are not agreed upon the proposition advanced by those enthusiastic "original Roosevelt men" that the colonel would be a sure winner at the polls in November. Some of the old-fashioned kind, the negro-

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